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ABSTRACT

During Fiscal Year 1983, the three major program thrusts of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) were (1) Improving Library and Information Services to Meet Changing Needs; (2) Technology and Productivity; and (3) Improving the Dissemination of Federal Information. Activities related to special constituencies focused on the library and information needs of cultural minorities, the elderly, and the rural population. NCLIS also continued its work on literacy programs with other members of the library and information community and several agencies of the executive branch. In the program area of technology and productivity, NCLIS cooperated with IBM in a series of studies which examined the impact of demographic shifts, the new technologies and their applications to the library/information field, and the use of these new technologies by special constituencies. Another new focus for NCLIS was the education of users of library and information services and changing requirements for the education of information professionals. The year was also marked by a strengthened role for NCLIS as resident expert for the executive branch as shown by its frequent participation in projects with various federal departments and agencies. (BBM)

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National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

Annual Report 1982-1983

Meeting Changing Needs

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NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

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Jerald C. Newman
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William J. Welsh
(serves for Dr. Boorstin)
Julia Li Wu

COMMISSION STAFF

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Sarah G. Bishop, *Deputy Director*
Dorothy Pollet Gray, *Research Associate*
Martha D. Quigley, *Executive Secretary*
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, *Associate Director*
Gerald J. Sophar,* *Administrator for Federal/Local Community Information Programs*
Jane D. Thomas, *Executive Secretary*
Carl C. Thompson, *Administrative Officer*
Barbara Lee Whiteleather, *Special Assistant/Office Manager*
Christina Carr Young, *Research Associate*

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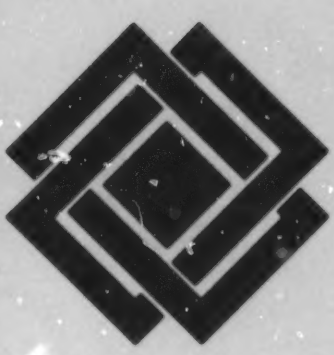
Note: The logotype on the cover is an abstract representation of the Commission's goal of "equal opportunity of access to information" for all citizens through interconnecting services and a central core of information.



National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

Annual Report 1982-1983

Meeting Changing Needs

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National Commission
on Libraries and Information Science

April 30, 1984

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to transmit to you the twelfth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), which covers the twelve-month period from October 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983. This report is subcitted to you in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(a)7 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (Public Law 91-345, as amended by public law 93-29 Section 802).

Established as a permanent, independent agency in 1970, NCLIS is in a unique position to provide advice, expertise, and assistance to the Executive and Legislative branches of the federal government, as well as to organizations and agencies in both the public and private sectors nationwide. The Commission's role as an objective advisor on national library and information policies and plans is especially crucial in a world where information grows very rapidly and where its organization, transmittal, and use are essential to the success of almost all we do. In keeping with the major changes we are experiencing in this Information Age, the Commission's major program thrust during FY 1983 was Improving Library and Information Services to Meet Changing Needs.

The Commission made significant progress in its efforts to identify the needs of users of library and information services in this country, and to improve the services, products, and mechanisms that help to meet these needs for all our citizens. For example, the report of our Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities was published and widely disseminated; we began a major new program to learn about the information needs of the elderly and the current state of library and information services to this significant population group; and continued our efforts to meet the library and information needs of America's rural citizens.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
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During the year, NCLIS strengthened its role as resident expert for the Executive Branch by advising or directly assisting the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services and State as well as the Executive Office of the President, the National Archives and Records Service, and the Office or Management and Budget. The Commission also provided technical assistance to Members, Committees and Staff of the U.S. Congress in new and ongoing areas of legislative activity.

Our cooperative project with IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center, which studied new information technologies and their impact on our society, proved to be a successful partnership. The project began with an analysis of the major changes in U.S. population characteristics, and the implications of these changes for library and information services. The second study describes the new technologies expected to have the greatest impact on the library and information community. The role of information in national productivity was also highlighted as a result of the Commission's assistance to the White House Conference on Productivity.

October 1, 1982, the first day of the fiscal year covered by this report, also marked the date of my confirmation by the Senate as the Commission's Third Chairman. I look forward to the continued challenge of guiding the important work of the Commission, as I assist in carrying on our tradition of dedicated professional service to the government and the people of the United States. Thank you for this privilege.

Sincerely,

Elinor M. Hashim

Elinor M. Hashim
NCLIS Chairman

Enclosure

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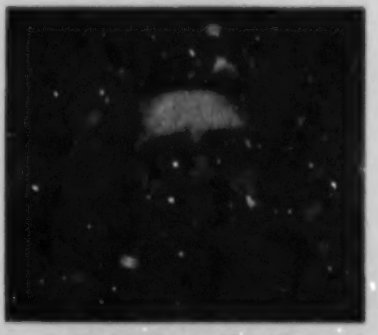
Members of the Commission

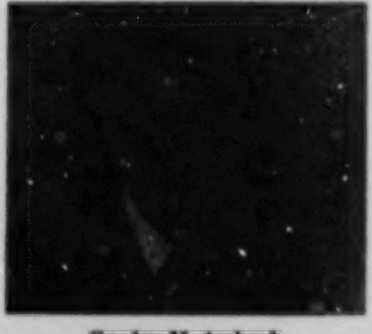
The Commission is composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen Members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Commissioners' terms expire on July 19 of the year indicated in parentheses.

Elinor M. Hachim *(Chairman)*[1]
Supervisor, Reference and Technical Services, Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Connecticut (1986)



Bessie Boehm Moore *(Vice Chairman)*[2]
Former Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas, and former member, National Advisory Commission on Libraries, 1966–1968 (Member, 1971–Present)

Helmut Alpers
Vice President, General Bookbinding Company, Chesterland, Ohio (1984)



Gordon M. Ambach
President, University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education, Albany, New York (1985)

[1]Designated by the President
[2]Elected by the Commissioners

Charles Benton
Chairman, Public Media, Inc., Wilmette, Illinois, and former Chairman, 1978–1982 (1985)

Daniel J. Boorstin[1]
The Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Carlos A. Cuadra
President, Cuadra Associates, Inc., Santa Monica, California (Member 1971–1984)

Paulette H. Holahan
Deputy Judicial Administrator for Public Information, Louisiana Supreme Court, New Orleans, Louisiana (1985)

John E. Juergensmeyer
Attorney, Juergensmeyer and Associates, Elgin, Illinois (1987)

Francis Keppel
Former Director, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1983)

[1] William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian, serves for Dr. Boorstin

Byron Leeds
Vice President, Publishers Phototype, Inc., Carlstadt, New Jersey (1986)

Jerald C. Newman
President, Chief Administrative Officer and Trustee, The Bowery Savings Bank, New York, New York (1987)

Philip A. Sprague
Businessman, Chicago, Illinois (1983)

Margaret S. Warden
Member, Montana State Advisory Council for Libraries and former State Senator, State of Montana, Great Falls, Montana (1984)

William J. Welsh
The Deputy Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C. (serves for Dr. Boorstin)

Julia Li Wu
Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles, California, and former Member, 1973–1978 (1987)

Frederick Burkhardt
Chairman Emeritus, NCLIS Chairman (1970–1979) and former Vice President, National Advisory Commission on Libraries (1966–1968)
Bennington, Vermont

COMMISSION STAFF

(With beginning dates of service to the Commission)

Toni Carbo Bearman
Executive Director
(1980)

Sarah G. Bishop
Deputy Director
(1982)

Dorothy Pollet Gray
Research Associate
(1982)

Martha D. Quigley
Executive Secretary
(1974)

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Associate Director
(1974)

Gerald J. Sophar
Administrator for Federal/Local Community Information Programs
(1980)

Jane D. Thomas
Executive Secretary
(1982)

Carl C. Thompson
Administrative Officer
(1974)

Barbara Lee Whiteleather
Special Assistant/ Office Manager
(1972)

Christina Carr Young
Research Associate
(1982)

Fiscal Year 1983 Highlights

- Elinor M. Hashim was confirmed as the Commission's third Chairman. Four additional new Commissioners were confirmed for five-year terms.
- NCLIS undertook a pioneering public/private sector project with the International Business Machines Corporation to study the impact of new information technologies on our society.
- NCLIS published the reports of its Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities and its Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services. The report of the Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs was accepted by the Commission.
- At the request of the Department of Commerce, NCLIS began a project to advise on policies for the archiving of data from land and weather-sensing satellites.
- The Commission provided technical assistance to Congress during its review of the Library Services and Construction Act and other pertinent legislation.
- NCLIS assumed the role of Secretariat for the U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO General Information Program and advisor to the U.S. State Department on matters relating to this program.
- The Commission began a significant new program to study the library and information needs of elderly Americans.
- NCLIS assisted literacy efforts in a variety of ways, including the initiation of a new project for technology transfer in cooperation with the Defense Department.

- NCLIS assisted with the planning and coordination of the White House Conference on Productivity and helped conference participants understand the role of information in national productivity.
- The National Rural Information Services Development Program made new strides in improving the delivery of library and information services to rural citizens.

Introduction

Since its establishment in 1970, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science has worked with Congress, the executive branch, and the entire library and information community to develop policies and plans to meet the library and information needs of the people of the United States. During its first ten years of service, the Commission worked to identify the library and information needs of the American people and to define national goals, policies, and plans for library and information services. The culmination of that decade was the landmark White House Conference on Library and Information Services in 1979. This event and the many other specific accomplishments of the Commission's first ten years are discussed in its annual report for 1980–81, subtitled "A Decade of Accomplishment."

NCLIS is directed by its enabling legislation (P.L. 91–345) to advise and assist the executive and legislative branches and the library/information community. In addition to these ongoing responsibilities, the Commission established for itself three major program objectives as it began its second decade of service:

- The development of specifications for library legislation,
- improving the dissemination of federal information, and
- improving library and information services through resource sharing and applications of technology.

During FY 1983, the Commission's three major program thrusts were 1) Improving Library and Information Services to Meet Changing Needs, 2) Technology and Productivity, and 3) Improving the dissemination of Federal Information. The Commission addressed the library and information needs of special constituencies through publication of the report of its Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities. In accordance with its legisla-

tive mandate, the Commission also began a study of the special library and information needs of the elderly, one of our fastest-growing population groups. America's rural citizens constitute another rapidly growing component of the population. The NCLIS National Rural Information Services Development Program, which addresses the diverse library and information needs of rural citizens, noted several milestones during FY 1983, including an Oval Office presentation.

The Commission's overriding goal of providing equal opportunity of access to library and information services for all our citizens implies universal literacy. In reality, more than 23 million adult Americans are functionally illiterate. As part of a nationwide effort to overcome this serious problem, NCLIS continued its work with other members of the library and information community and several agencies of the executive branch on literacy programs.

In the program area of Technology and Productivity, the Commission took a close look at the principal information technologies that are having an impact on our society. A series of studies, made possible by a unique public/private sector partnership, is examining the impact of demographic shifts, the new technologies and their applications to the library/information field, and the use—and nonuse—of these new technologies by special constituencies. In the coming fiscal year, NCLIS will follow up on these studies with an examination of the contribution of new technology to national productivity, in particular the productivity of knowledge workers.

Another new focus for NCLIS is the education of users of library and information services in a time of rapidly changing technologies. The Commission recognizes the much-publicized need for "computer literacy," but it is more broadly concerned with the population's overall ability to find and use information, sometimes referred to as the "Fourth R." Closely related is the Commission's interest in the changing requirements for the education of information professionals in this Age of Information.

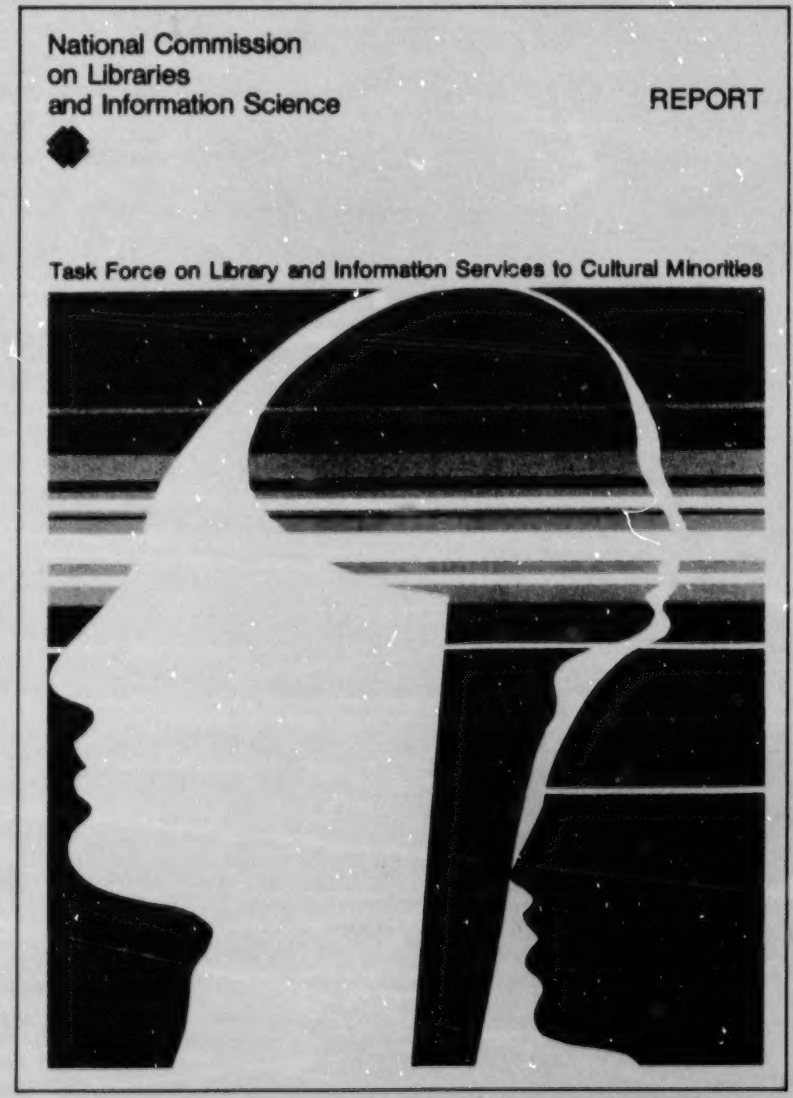
FY 1983 was marked by a strengthened role as resident expert for the executive branch. At the request of the Commerce Department, NCLIS assembled a distinguished panel of experts to advise on the archiving of data from land- and weather-sensing satellites. NCLIS increased its advisory activities to the State Department through its role as secretariat for the UNESCO General Information Program in the United States, and it began new projects with the Defense Department in the area of technology transfer for literacy, and with the Administration on Aging in the area of information needs of the elderly. NCLIS also continued to provide technical advice to the legislative branch on library and information-related legislation, and strengthened its contacts with members of the library/information community in both the not-for-profit and the for-profit sectors.

On the first day of Fiscal Year 1983, the United States Senate confirmed the President's nomination of Elinor M. Hashim as Chairman of NCLIS. On December 21, 1982, the Senate confirmed four additional Presidential nominees for five year terms. They are John E. Juergensmeyer, Byron Leeds, Jerald C. Newman, and Julia Li Wu. (See Section III for additional information about the new commissioners.) At her swearing-in ceremony on November 18 in Connecticut, Miss Hashim stated:

"The continued existence of the National Commission is important to the future of library and information services in this country, because our presence at the federal level provides the focal point for bringing together various constituencies and coordinating activities at the federal, state, and local levels. We must work harmoniously with all segments of the library/information community and the government so that our common goal—equal [opportunity of] access to information—becomes a reality . . . We have an obligation . . . to make our case and make it persuasively—that adequate library/information services are essential to all—that [these services] are indeed necessary—as part of the educational system through the libraries existing in all levels of our educational institutions, as part of lifelong learning through our public libraries, and as a part of business and industry through our special libraries. We cannot be first at anything unless we provide our people with the tools and resources they need to make them more knowledgeable and more productive."

Under the leadership of its new chairman, the Commission looks forward to accomplishments in many new areas and to continued progress in its primary goal of identifying and meeting the library and information needs of all our citizens.

I. Understanding the Nation's Changing Needs for Library and Information Services



I. Understanding the Nation's Changing Needs for Library and Information Services

The law that established the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a permanent independent agency in 1970 directs NCLIS to serve as an expert advisor to both the executive and legislative branches of the federal government, a responsibility that encompasses the entire range of library and information policies and plans. The Commission's legislative mandate further directs it to "appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services" and to "conduct studies, surveys and analyses of the library and informational needs of the nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons and of elderly persons, and the means by which these needs may be met . . . ." In performing these mandated, ongoing responsibilities, the Commission works closely with the entire library and information community in both the public and private sectors in order to keep in close touch with the nation's information needs and help improve the means to provide access to information.

As our nation's economy has become increasingly dependent on the creation, transfer, and use of information, the Commission's scope of responsibility as resident expert for the federal government has grown in breadth and diversity. During the past year, this growth was especially evident in the Commission's relations with the executive branch. During FY 1983 NCLIS advised or worked with the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, and State as well as the Executive Office of the President, the National Archives and Records Service, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Smithsonian Institution. NCLIS also provided extensive technical assistance to Members, committees and staff of the U.S. Congress in new and ongoing areas of legislative activity.

The Commission's principal program thrust during FY 1983 was Improving Library and Information Services to Meet Changing Needs. Its other two major program objectives for the year—Technology and Productivity, and Improving the Dissemination of Federal Information—contributed significantly to two primary goals of NCLIS: 1) identifying users and their changing needs, and 2) improving the library and information services, products, and mechanisms that help to meet these needs for all our citizens. The structure of this annual report reflects these two major goals.

IDENTIFYING USERS AND POTENTIAL USERS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Study of U.S. Population Characteristics

During FY 1983, the Commission began a unique public/private sector project in cooperation with the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM). The purpose of the project, which is described in detail in Section II, is to study the new information technologies and their effects on the providers of library and information services, on particular segments of the U.S. population, and on productivity in our society as a whole. The initial research effort in the NCLIS-IBM project was a population study that examined current and projected characteristics of the U.S. population in order to assess their implications for library and information needs and services. The resulting report, entitled "U.S. Population Characteristics and Implications for Library and Information Services," discusses the major population trends in our society and their significance for the library and information community. It emphasizes how changing demographic patterns for rural residents, the elderly, and the nation's four largest cultural minority groups will create new demands for library and information services and alter traditional patterns of support for libraries. The report will be published in a library professional journal in 1984.

Report of the Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities

The publication of the report of the NCLIS Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities was a second milestone in the Commission's FY 1983 program to identify users and their changing needs. Publication of this report marked the culmination of a two-year effort to "review the status of library and information programs in support of the library and information needs and interests of minority groups." Under the chairmanship of E.J. Josey, Chief of the Bureau of Specialist Library Services, New York State Education Department, the Cultural Minorities

Task Force held hearings on the special library and information needs of America's minority groups at the 1981 American Library Association Conference in San Francisco. The proceedings of these hearings were published in 1982 and the task force completed its work that August. The group's draft report was presented to the Commission early in 1983.

The report focuses on the four major cultural minority groups in the United States today: Black; Hispanic; Asian and Pacific Islander; and American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut. The members of these four minority groups will constitute over one-third of the U.S. population by the year 2025. The report emphasizes that we cannot afford to ignore the library and information needs of the nation's minorities. Since American society is rapidly growing older and the emerging younger age group will have a substantial proportion of minority group members, our future work force will have a sizeable component of minorities. These citizens must have the necessary knowledge, skills, and access to information to function effectively in the workplace as well as in all other aspects of their lives.

The Cultural Minorities Task Force made 42 recommendations for strengthening and promoting library services for minorities and grouped them under five broad headings: library and information needs of cultural minorities, library personnel, services and programs, materials and resources, and financing library programs for minorities. Elements treated in the recommendations include legislation, distribution of existing funds, cooperative ventures, recruitment of minorities into librarianship, education of library personnel, collection development and preservation, and literacy programs. NCLIS is disseminating the report of this task force widely to various groups, including organizations and agencies concerned about all aspects of minority affairs. The Commission will request comments from recipients of the report and monitor implementation of the recommendations.

Services to the Elderly

As individuals and as a population, we are all aging. The number of persons over age 65 in the U.S. population increased by approximately 30 percent during the last decade, but the most rapid increase in this age group is still to come. In 1990 there will be 31 million Americans over age 65. By the latter part of this century individual life expectancy is expected to rise from the mid-seventies to the mid-eighties, and between 2010 and 2030 the baby-boom generation will reach 65. Since part of the Commission's legislative mandate charges it with conducting "studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and information needs . . . of elderly persons," NCLIS laid the groundwork for a major program on the library and information needs of the aging during FY 1983.

NCLIS has begun to investigate the library and information needs of elderly Americans and the current state of library and information services to this significant population group. Taking the leadership in this project is NCLIS Vice Chairman Bessie B. Moore, who is highly knowledgeable in this area by virtue of her many years as an educator, advocate for libraries, and member of the Arkansas Governor's Advisory Committee on Aging. Dr. Moore's status as an octogenarian also gives her first-hand experience in this area. The Commission is working with the Administration on Aging in the Department of Health and Human Services in a cooperative effort to obtain data about older persons who are potential users of library and information services. The Commission envisions a three-phase project to learn more about the needs of the elderly and help provide them with equal opportunity of access to information. Phase one will be a library/information needs assessment of the elderly and a parallel assessment of existing services in relation to these needs. During phase two, a blue ribbon panel, including representatives of organizations, agencies, and library and information services that work with the aging, will examine the reports of the assessments and consider the need to develop policies on library and information services for the aging. The panel will also consider strategies for more effective use of public libraries by the elderly through greater cooperation between state and local agencies and the public library, and it will consider ways to change the attitudes of librarians and other professionals regarding the library's role in serving the elderly. The blue ribbon panel is expected to produce a report with recommendations for achieving these objectives. Phase three of the project will be a summit conference of leading decision-makers from both the public and private sectors, as suggested by U.S. Commissioner on Aging Lennie-Marie Tolliver, to examine the panel's report and suggest follow-up action for implementing the recommendations.

During FY 1983, NCLIS Vice Chairman Bessie B. Moore and NCLIS staff members met with officials of the Administration on Aging to discuss possibilities for interagency cooperation in this program. These meetings were most productive, and the Administration on Aging assured NCLIS of its technical and resource support for the first phase of the project. The Commission will also work closely with the American Library Association, the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies, the American Association of Retired Persons, the Alliance of Information and Referral Systems, the National Association of State Units on Aging, the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging, the National Council on Aging, and other professional groups in all phases of this project.

As the fiscal year came to a close, NCLIS staff were beginning an in-depth exploration of the information needs of the elderly through literature searches, personal contacts with those knowl-

edgeable about the concerns of the aging, attendance at selected conferences, and expansion of contacts with the entire "aging network." The Commission also began work on a concept paper discussing the role of public libraries in providing services to the aging which will be submitted to the Administration on Aging during FY 1984.

Additional information on the elderly will come from a new survey that is examining the reading habits of aging Americans. In 1983 the Commission assisted the Book Industry Study Group in planning for an updated and expanded version of its 1978 study, "Reading and Book Purchasing." The new study will provide useful data on both young readers, who were not included in the earlier project, and the elderly. The study will examine such factors as reading and buying habits of the elderly; economic, locational and other deterrents to acquiring books; the effects of physical health on the ability to read and gain access to books; and the relative influences of income, education, reduced mobility, failing eyesight, and other conditions on reading levels. The results of the Book Industry Study Group survey will be published in 1984. The data will be useful to NCLIS in planning for improved library and information services to an aging population.

NCLIS has also been asked to assist Congress with the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act, which expires September 30, 1984. The Commission hopes that the language of this act can be amended to make public libraries eligible for grants that will help them provide needed library services to all components of the nation's aging population. Possibilities will be explored for funding model library and information service programs for the aging in different regions of the country. In July 1983, NCLIS Vice Chairman Bessie B. Moore met with Representative Claude Pepper in her home in Little Rock, Arkansas to discuss this and other legislative initiatives in the area of services to the aging.

FOLLOW-UP ON THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, which was planned and coordinated by NCLIS, had as its theme "Bringing Information to People," and was structured around user needs. This major nationwide needs assessment represented more than two decades of dedicated effort on the part of librarians, trustees, and concerned citizens, and involved the participation of approximately 100,000 people in pre-conferences and the national conference. During FY 1983 the Commission continued to work with federal agencies to encourage and monitor the implementa-

tion of the 64 resolutions of the White House Conference. The Commission sent its annual inquiry to U.S. government agencies to update activity in the areas of the White House Conference recommendations. Progress reports were received from the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, the National Archives and Records Service, the U.S. Postal Service, the Department of Commerce, and the Internal Revenue Service.

The Commission continued its close cooperation with the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce (WHCLIST), which was created by a resolution of the 1979 White House Conference. The resolution called for a committee of 118, made up of one lay and one professional delegate elected from each state and territorial delegation, to monitor implementation of the White House Conference resolutions and work toward a follow-up conference.

The Fourth Annual WHCLIST meeting was held September 21-23, 1983 in Cheyenne, Wyoming. "Effective Connections" was the program theme for the conference. NCLIS Vice Chairman Bessie B. Moore, Commissioner Margaret Warden, and NCLIS' Associate Director represented the Commission at the conference. The agenda presented by WHCLIST chair Laura Chodos, a member of the New York State Board of Regents, addressed the role of libraries in relation to the problems outlined in *A Nation at Risk*, the recent report of the Commission on Excellence in Education. Resolutions passed at the conference included the establishment of a WHCLIST task force on adult literacy, a recommendation to NCLIS to undertake a study on national library imperatives to complement *A Nation at Risk*, increased support for school library media programs, and freedom of access to government information. The fourth annual *Report from the States*, which was distributed at the meeting, updates post-White House Conference library activities in 49 states, four trust territories, and the American Indian Nations. The report documents increased or restored library funding in 21 states, use of the new national library logo in 18 states, and action heightening library visibility in 34 states and four territories. To date, progress has been made on approximately two-thirds of the White House Conference resolutions.

LIBRARY STATISTICS

The Commission continued its work with the National Center for Education Statistics of the U.S. Department of Education in an effort to identify the statistics needed by the library and informa-

tion community, eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort, provide more timely data, and improve the cost effectiveness of the entire statistics-gathering and disseminating process. Semiannual update meetings, coordinated by NCLIS, were attended by NCES officials, other Department of Education officials, representatives of major library/information associations, and NCLIS staff. In April, NCLIS sent a memorandum to the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies requesting their input to the *Public Library Survey, 1982* and summarizing the importance and potential use of this information. The Commission is also working with the Census Department to foster the inclusion of library related questions in the Current Population Surveys.

ADDITIONAL WORK WITH THE LIBRARY AND INFORMATION COMMUNITY

The coordination of statistics-gathering is an example of how NCLIS works with the entire library and information community to identify and address the major issues, needs and concerns in our field. Through its coordination of and participation in professional conferences, electronic mail communications and exchange of publications, the Commission increased and expanded its relationships with members of this community in both the public and private sectors. Two of the Commission's 1983 meetings were coordinated with conferences of professional associations: its April meeting was held during National Library Week in conjunction with the meeting of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies, and its June 1983 meeting was held in conjunction with the Special Libraries Association Annual Conference. The Commission's first meeting of FY 1984 will coincide with the annual meeting of the American Society for Information Science. In this way themes of common interest can be discussed with a broad forum of representatives from the library/information community.

The Commission also takes the lead in identifying national-level interests and concerns of the library/information community through its coordination of the Public Affairs Roundtable, which meets once a month at NCLIS headquarters. This group serves as a forum for the informal exchange of information on all matters of concern to the library and information profession. In addition to NCLIS staff, representatives from the following associations and agencies regularly attend: American Library Association, Association of American Publishers, American Society for Information Science, Association of Research Libraries, Council on Library Resources, Information Industry Association, Department of Education, Library

Commissioners Jerald Newman, Carlos Cuadra, Philip Sprague, and Julia Wu in receiving line at the COSLA reception during National Library Week 1983. Mrs. Barbara Bush (r) shakes hands with Commissioner Cuadra. (NCLIS Associate Director Mary Alice Hedge Rezzetar is in left background.)

of Congress, and Special Libraries Association. During the year, discussion topics included the Library Services and Construction Act reauthorization and other legislative developments, the Government Printing Office's programs to improve dissemination of government documents, the Council on Library Resources online catalog study, the Office of Personnel Management's proposed standards for federal librarians and information workers, the observance of International Telecommunications Year, the report of the Commission on Excellence in Education, public/private sector relations, and many others.

In 1983 the Commission's Executive Director was asked to join a new group founded to provide an informal exchange on public/private sector information policy issues. The new Information Policy Roundtable meets monthly and includes representatives from the executive branch, Congress, and several major private sector organizations. Its stated purpose is to identify important information issues about which no group consensus exists, and to define or effect practical means for bringing about improvement or resolution. The group's first few meetings were devoted to topics such as the roundtable's objectives, support of basic research in the information field, and international policies.

NCLIS also assisted the newly established Commission on Freedom and Equality of Access to Information, which was created by Carol Nemeyer during her term as President of the American Library Association. Dan Lacy, consultant to the McGraw Hill Book Company, chairs the new group. In a letter to his commission members dated July 27, 1983, Mr. Lacy states, ". . . we have also been pledged full cooperation by the Chairman and staff of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in the development of information on subjects with which we are concerned. And, of course, Members of the Commission themselves collectively have expert information on substantially all the questions with which we will have to deal . . ." Mr. Lacy has requested that either the NCLIS Chairman or the Executive Director attend each of the group's meetings.

The Commission intensified its efforts to work closely with COSLA, the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies, in all program areas. During FY 1983 COSLA established a committee for liaison with NCLIS. Under a new agreement, COSLA will send an official representative to each NCLIS meeting, and the Commission's COSLA liaison Bessie B. Moore and NCLIS staff will attend the meetings of that group. The members of COSLA are currently providing advice and assistance to the Commission in its programs for improving library and information services to the nation's rural and aging populations. During FY 1983, the Commission was instrumental in coordinating a meeting between COSLA and representatives of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) that furthered their communication. The meeting brought out the need for NCES to continue collecting base line data on library and information services and the importance of disseminating these data in a timely manner.

On May 20, NCLIS Chairman Elinor Hashim spoke at the Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science Annual Alumni Day in Boston, Massachusetts. She updated her audience on the Commission's past, present, and future programs and discussed the issues involved in alternative funding for libraries. She also spoke in April at the Connecticut Library Association Annual Conference on the work of the Commission.

During the year the Commission's Executive Director participated in several professional conferences, including both the Nevada and Illinois Library Association conferences, in order to further two-way communication between NCLIS and professionals at the state level. At the Nevada conference Dr. Bearman spoke on "Our Nation's Libraries: Sources of Power," and at the Illinois Library Association she discussed the Commission's activities and outlined the findings of the NCLIS Public/Private Sector Task Force report. NCLIS carried the message about library and information service

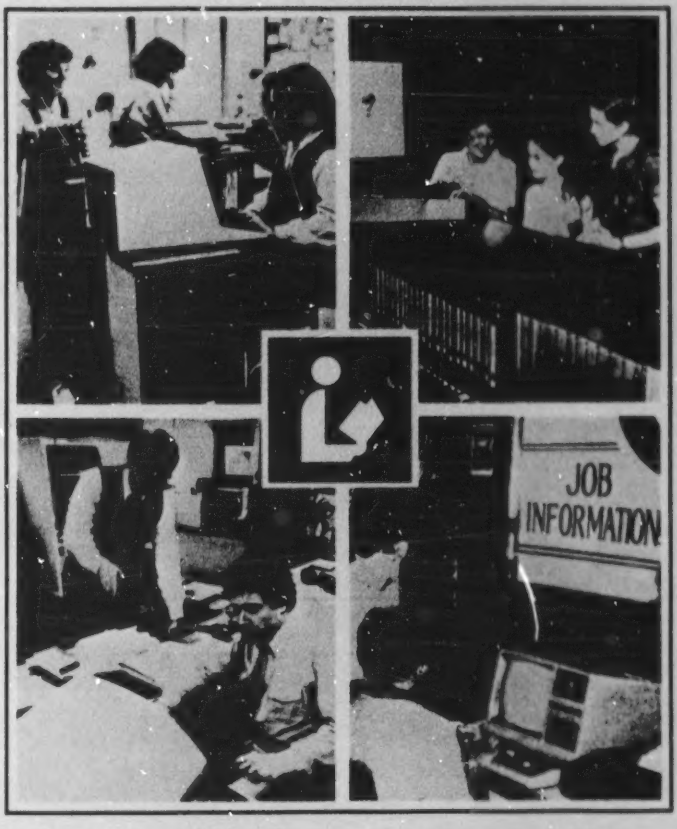
Louisiana State Librarian Thomas Jaques, NCLIS Executive Director Toni Carbo Bearman, and Representative Major Owens (D-NY) at the COSLA reception in April.

needs to a broad audience of local officials and decision makers through publication of a briefing paper on public libraries during 1983. The article appeared in *America's Cities and Counties: A Citizens Agenda*, published by the Conference on Alternative State and Local Policies. It covered the background of the American public library, the challenges this institution faces today, things that cities and counties can do to alleviate problems, and sources of further information on current developments in public libraries.

II. Improving the Delivery of Library and Information Services to Meet Changing Needs

Community Information and Referral Services

Final Report to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science from the CI&R Task Force



II. Improving the Delivery of Library and Information Services to Meet Changing Needs

The second part of the Commission's major program thrust for FY 1983 was improving the actual delivery of library and information services to users. Working in several program areas, NCLIS turned its attention to the services, products and mechanisms that make needed information available and accessible to all citizens.

ADVISING CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Throughout the year, NCLIS continued its technical assistance to Congress on the reauthorization of the 25-year-old Library Services and Construction Act, the principal program for federal assistance to libraries. At the request of Representative Paul Simon, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, the Commission submitted specifications on the proposed new LSCA bill to the subcommittee in February. In a 6-page letter, NCLIS Chairman Elinor Hashim summarized the Commission's opinions on the strengths of the draft bill and suggested specific areas in which the legislation might be further clarified or strengthened. Former NCLIS Chairman Charles Benton also emphasized certain key White House Conference resolutions to strengthen the draft bill. Several of the Commission's specifications were subsequently included in the final draft of the legislation.

Over the past few years, the Commission has provided technical assistance to the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education on the reauthorization of LSCA by gathering information from members of the library/information community regarding their needs and ideas for the new legislation. NCLIS also assisted the subcommit-

tee with a series of hearings held across the country, during which more than 200 witnesses testified on the needs of libraries for federal assistance and encouragement through LSCA. In FY 1983 NCLIS assisted the subcommittee with the hearings held March 15, 16 and 17 on the proposed bill. The Commission recommended witnesses and coordinated necessary information for these hearings.

On May 3, Representative Simon introduced H.R. 2878, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1983. The full Education and Labor Committee of the House approved the bill on May 11. In his introductory statement, Mr. Simon remarked that H.R. 2878 reflects the expanded role libraries have assumed as community information centers, and he noted a shift of emphasis away from basic geographic coverage and toward library services themselves. As compared to the existing legislation, the new bill provides further encouragement for resource sharing among libraries, authorizes funding directly to Indian tribes in a new title IV, adds a new title V for funding of foreign language materials, and authorizes funding of library literacy programs in a new title VI.

The Commission has been asked to assist the Senate as it considers the LSCA reauthorization in 1984. Hearings are planned by the Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities in the spring. Congress hopes to complete the reauthorization of LSCA (which officially expires on September 30, 1985) before the end of the 98th Congress. The Commission will continue to work closely with the library/information community in gathering comments on the legislation and recommending witnesses for the Senate hearings.

During its November 1982 meeting, the Commission discussed a number of legislative matters pertaining to library and information services needs and programs. In response to pending job-creation legislation before the Congress, they drafted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science joins the Congress and the President in their concern to enhance the economic strength and growth of our nation and to stimulate the economy through the creation of new jobs.

The Commission notes that our economy's future growth lies in large part in technological, information, and service enterprises. The need to strengthen the nation's physical infrastructure must be joined by a commitment to a healthy 'information infrastructure.'

The Congress is currently considering new legislation to establish support for a 'Job Creation Program.' The Commission urges that the Congress and the President include library and information service occupations among the occupations to be funded under such an Act."

A letter from Chairman Hashim transmitting the resolution and offering the Commission's assistance in the preparation of job creation legislation was sent to the President, officials of the Con-

gress, and all members of pertinent Congressional committees. P.L. 98-8 (the Jobs Bill), which was signed into law on March 24, provided 50 million dollars for public library construction for distribution to the states via Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act. This marked the first time that Title II of LSCA had been funded since 1972.

The Commission continued to respond to other requests from Members of Congress and their staffs on a wide variety of topics and issues. During the year these topics included access to materials in depository libraries, sources of grants for college libraries, literacy programs in libraries in federal prisons, and follow-up activities on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. NCLIS also continued to work closely with other parts of the Legislative Branch, including the Government Printing Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

The Commission served as advisor and resident expert for the executive branch in numerous ways during the fiscal year. Most of these activities are discussed throughout Section II under the appropriate program heading. (For example, the new project with the Department of Commerce is discussed under "Improving the Dissemination of Federal Information.") In response to a request from the Office of Cabinet Affairs in the Executive Office of the President, Commission staff compiled an overview of funding for federal library programs. Related information, including an overview of current public library issues, was also included.

Witnesses and attendees at the LSCA hearings on March 15, 1983: (l-r) E. J. Josey, Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Bessie B. Moore, Virginia H. Mathews, Eileen Cooke, and Lotsee Patterson Smith.

The Commission continued to assist the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) by providing expert advice on information policy issues. NCLIS also provided OMB with updates to a directory of selected library and information organizations that the Commission originally compiled to assist that agency. OMB and outside groups continue to attest to the usefulness of this directory. The NCLIS Executive Director formally proposed to OMB a scheme for combined purchasing that would save the federal government millions of dollars if enacted. The plan is based on the Consolidated Purchasing of Publications Program used by the National Agricultural Library, which has saved USDA and its cooperating institutions hundreds of thousands of dollars over the past twelve years. The Commission wrote to OMB, urging the agency to consider government-wide implementation of this proven, innovative method for consolidating periodical subscriptions.

TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCTIVITY

Late in fiscal year 1982 the Commission signed an agreement with the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) that marked the establishment of a unique public-private sector partnership. NCLIS took the lead in forging this innovative connection, which combines resources from private enterprise (IBM), an independent agency in the federal government (NCLIS) and a major private educational institution (Drexel) to study new information technologies and their effects on libraries, on particular segments of the U.S. population, and on productivity in our society as a whole. John G. Oxton, Manager, Publication and Library Services, introduced and directed this program at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center.

Under this cooperative project, two highly trained information specialists from IBM's Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York worked with Commission staff during 1983 to complete the first segments of the technology project. Kathleen McCormick, Publications Librarian at the Research Center, worked with the Commission from January through June 1983. Polly Guynup, IBM Research Center Periodicals Librarian, began a six-month tour of duty with NCLIS in July 1983. IBM pays full salary and benefits and one-half of necessary travel expenses for its employees while they are on loan to NCLIS. A principal benefit to IBM is the opportunity for its librarians to broaden their base of experience and establish new contacts for information exchange outside the organization. Another dimension of the project is the involvement of the Drexel University School of Library and Information Science. IBM

offers outstanding Drexel students entering the information field internships that afford them the opportunity for work experience in private industry. This in turn enables IBM to provide NCLIS with the professional staff needed to participate in the joint project. During 1983, three students from Drexel worked in the library at IBM's research Division headquarters, and several other Drexel students took part in work-study programs in other IBM libraries.

The principal objective of the technology project is to examine the impact of new technology—primarily information technology—on the providers and users of library and information services. The project furthers NCLIS activities in its major program thrust of Improving Library and Information Services to Meet Changing Needs. The multi-phase study was designed to address the following types of questions:

- What will the information world look like in 1985 and beyond? For example, how many homes will have microcomputers, and of those, how many will be capable of communicating with other information sources?
- What is the impact of new technology on libraries and library users, including specific population groups such as the elderly and rural citizens?
- How will the application of information technology improve the productivity of our society, especially for that rapidly growing component of the work force known as knowledge workers?
- What are the barriers to use of the new technology, particularly for specialized user groups, and what are some ways to overcome these barriers?

Commissioner Carlos Cuadra served as the principal Commission advisor to the first phase of the technology project, and Robert Chartrand, Senior Specialist in Information Policy and Technology, Congressional Research Service, provided helpful guidance. The first step was to gather, analyze and put into usable form information that was already available from diverse sources, including the Commission's own recent task force studies. The initial research study in the project examined current and projected characteristics of the U.S. population. This study provides a framework for the entire technology project by identifying groups for which technology may constitute or overcome barriers. It is discussed in the context of the Commission's major FY 1983 program thrust in Section I.

Following the initial population study, the first major phase of the technology project is examining the specific components of the information environment of 1985–1990. The technologies identified as having the greatest impact on how society will function in the future are microcomputers, videodiscs, videotex, telecommunications technologies (such as cable television and satellite transmis-

sions), and online databases. The resulting report, entitled "Toward the Information Environment of 1985–1990," discusses these technologies and their applications in detail. The results of the study will be published in 1984. Because the report is potentially useful to a very broad audience, including librarians, educators, decision-makers, and information professionals of all kinds, NCLIS will seek a wide dissemination of the report.

The impact of the new information technologies on productivity will be the focus of the second major phase of the technology project during fiscal years 1984 and 1985. Information will be gathered on how technology and the effective management of information resources can be used to increase the productivity of knowledge workers, those whose work produces information rather than a specific product or service. With the assistance of IBM staff, NCLIS will investigate how the proper application of information resources management and computer and telecommunications technology can be used to reverse the declining rate of productivity growth in our largely information-oriented economy. This phase of the project will also assess the impact of technology on specific population groups, including the elderly, minorities, and citizens who live in rural areas. The Commission will suggest incentives to encourage the use of the key technologies by and for these groups in order to enhance their productive participation in our society. The Commission will work closely with the entire library and information community to develop recommendations based on the results of the technology studies.

During FY 1983, NCLIS assisted the Executive Office of the President with the planning and coordination of the 1983 White House Conference on Productivity. Briefings on planning, logistics and content were provided for EOP staff. NCLIS involved the U.S. library and information community in the effort in several ways: it provided names of experts and helped form panels for the preliminary conferences; it provided materials for distribution to participants to make them aware of library and information concerns in relation to productivity; and it prepared a briefing paper on the information component of productivity for distribution to all participants in the preconferences and main conference. NCLIS Commissioners and staff also participated in the main conference, which was held September 22–23, 1983. The Commission made an important contribution to this conference by providing the expertise to help the participants understand the crucial role of information in national productivity.

NCLIS also assisted the Smithsonian Institution with an inquiry concerning a proposed study of new information technologies. The Commission shared information gathered for its own technology project and advised on the feasibility of the proposed study.

IMPROVING LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES TO RURAL CITIZENS

The Commission's National Rural Information Services Development Program addresses the library and information needs of rural America, one of our nation's rapidly growing population groups. The purpose of this program is to provide America's rural communities with a broad range of information services and products to meet the diverse and changing information needs of their citizens. Under this program, the rural library will be strengthened as an essential community institution, taking on the role of a comprehensive community learning/information center that uses the latest computer and telecommunications technologies. Functioning as a catalyst in this cooperative program, NCLIS works closely with the library/information community, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the cooperative extension services, and the nation's state universities and land-grant colleges.

One of the highlights of the Commission's work in FY 1982 was the coordination of a joint Congressional hearing on the changing information needs of rural America, which was held in conjunction with the World Future Society's Fourth General Assembly. During FY 1983, the testimony presented at that hearing by expert witnesses from across the country was prepared for 1984 publication in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.

A most impressive witness at the joint Congressional hearing was twelve-year-old Jason Hardman of Elsinore, Utah (pop. 680) who testified about his town's great need for a library. Jason told how he persuaded the mayor and town council of Elsinore to give him space in the basement of an old Carnegie building, which he then used to start a library for the town. At their April 1983 meeting, Commission members voted unanimously to honor Jason Hardman for calling national attention to rural library and information needs. On August 4, Chairman Hashim presented Jason with the Commission's first Certificate of Achievement. The ceremony took place in the Oval Office of the White House. Accompanying President Reagan, Miss Hashim, and Jason in the Oval Office were Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah and Jason's family. In addition to the certificate for Jason, Miss Hashim presented the President, Senator Hatch, and Jason with signs depicting the new national library symbol and with NCLIS logo pins.

A key part of the National Rural Information Services Development Program is the Commission's assistance to the Intermountain Community Learning and Information Services project (ICLIS), an existing program to strengthen rural libraries in four intermountain states—Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming—by helping the rural library as it expands its role to serve as a learning/information center responsive to the personal, business, profes-

President Reagan congratulates Jason Hardman upon his receipt of the Commission's first Certificate of Achievement from NCLIS Chairman Elinor Hashim.

sional and governmental information needs of local citizens and organizations. Under its mandate to give special attention to the library and information needs of rural areas, NCLIS continues to bring national attention to the diverse and changing information needs of rural America and to successful, innovative responses to those needs, such as the ICLIS program. During FY 1983, a joint proposal for a five-year program to develop community information and learning resource centers at eight local libraries was submitted by ICLIS to the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. The NCLIS Chairman wrote a letter strongly endorsing the program for submission with the grant proposal.

Under the guidance of Dr. Glenn Wilde, Assistant Dean for Humanities and the originator of the ICLIS project, Utah State University has submitted a proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities to implement an external degree program leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree with a specialty in Community Information Services. The program would use the facilities of Utah's two prototype community learning/information centers as outreach locations. By focusing attention on the great need for improved library and information services in rural areas, NCLIS is helping the nation's state universities and land-grant colleges, which have a long tradition of public service, harness their research and knowl-

edge dissemination capabilities to benefit rural libraries and their clients. For example, the Commission is helping to coordinate regional and local efforts by public and private sector agencies to improve the delivery of information services, training, and education in rural areas. NCLIS and Utah State University have asked the American Society for Information Science (ASIS) to be the certifying professional society for the new degree specialty of Community Information Specialist. The Commission is working with ASIS in the effort to implement and disseminate a course entitled "Information for Small Enterprises." This course was developed at Case Western Reserve University with support from the National Agricultural Library, and is directed at small community librarians and information specialists. In addition, NCLIS staff are working with ASIS on the establishment of a new Special Interest Group on Rural Information Services (SIG/RIS) within the Society.

The NCLIS program officer for the National Rural Information Services Development Program has been made a member of the Advisory Board of the National Rural Independent Living Network (NRILN), based at Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky. Its purpose is to develop independent living services for handicapped rural citizens.

TASK FORCE REPORTS ON CI&R AND CULTURAL MINORITIES

Community Information and Referral (CI&R) services are mechanisms for linking people who have needs to resources that can meet those needs. Since 1969, many public libraries have begun to expand their information roles to include the provision of CI&R services covering a wide range of needs in everyday life. In February 1980, NCLIS established a task force on CI&R services to help define appropriate roles for libraries in the provision of community information and referral services and to identify ways in which libraries can serve more effectively as a citizen's primary resource center for needed information. The CI&R task force was a followup effort to several of the resolutions on the major White House Conference theme of library and information services for meeting personal needs, and its report represents a landmark study in this area.

The CI&R report was accepted by the Commission in April and published later in the fiscal year. The report validates the assumption that CI&R is a vital service that can and should be provided by libraries as an important extension of quality reference service in meeting the changing needs of their communities. It analyzes the nature and status of community CI&R services and presents 13

recommendations for enhancing the provision of these services. The recommendations are grouped under the four headings of education, policy/legislation, promotion, and experimentation and study. The chairman of the CI&R task force was Robert Croneberger, Director, Memphis-Shelby County Public Library and Information Center, Memphis, Tennessee.

Another major task force study released during 1983, that of the NCLIS Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities, also contains many recommendations for improving the delivery of library and information services to users. The work of this task force is discussed in Section I.

IMPROVING THE DISSEMINATION OF FEDERAL INFORMATION

Archiving of Satellite Data

During 1983 NCLIS undertook a significant new project to assist the Department of Commerce with the development of information policy guidelines for data from satellites. Under an interagency agreement, NCLIS assembled a Blue Ribbon Panel of experts to advise on policies for the archiving of the data derived from the nation's weather and land-sensing satellites. This activity was an outgrowth of a Presidential initiative directing the Secretary of Commerce to explore the issues involved in transferring to the private sector, by competitive means, the current operational civil remote sensing systems.

September meeting of the NCLIS Panel on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data: (l-r) Toni Carbo Bearman, Richard Atkinson (Chairman of the Panel), Daniel De Simone, and Kenneth W. Ruggles.

In response to the President's initiative, the Secretary of Commerce established a Source Evaluation Board on Civil Space Remote Sensing. The chairman of that board, Raymond G. Kammer, Jr., invited NCLIS to address the issues related to archiving and to provide guidance on the archiving requirements that should be specified to potential bidders. Archiving of data includes three major processes: determining what data are to be kept and for how long, preserving and conserving the data, and organizing the data for efficient retrieval. One of the problems facing the Source Evaluation Board and NCLIS was that the data stream produced by the satellites is immense. The weather satellites alone generate data filling 3000 computer tapes, 15,000 images, and 150 video cassettes each month. To date, the archiving of the satellite data has been done by the federal government on a rather decentralized, ad hoc basis. Since the investment to gather the data is substantial, it is important to determine how much needs to be saved, for how long, and for what purpose.

As the federal agency established to provide policy and planning advice in the library and information field, NCLIS agreed to assist with this project. A committee of Commission members—Francis Keppel (chairman), Carlos Cuadra, and Jerald C. Newman—was appointed to work with the NCLIS Executive Director to establish a Blue Ribbon Panel on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data. The panel's objective would be to provide guidance to the Source Evaluation Board on the information policy issues related to archiving of satellite data. Most importantly, the panel would consider the interests of the public, including the scientific, historical and archival communities, in its deliberations. It would consider the needs of all the users of satellite data in both the public and private sectors.

Richard C. Atkinson, Chancellor of the University of California, San Diego, and former Director of the National Science Foundation, accepted the chairmanship of the Blue Ribbon Panel. Serving as Vice Chairman is Emilio Q. Daddario, now with Hendrick and Lane, Attorneys-at-Law, and former Member, U.S. House of Representatives, past president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the first Director of the Office of Technology Assessment. Other members are: William O. Baker, retired Chairman of the Board of Bell Laboratories and former member of NCLIS (1971–75); Edward E. David, Jr., President of Exxon Research and Engineering Company and former Science Advisor to the U.S. President; Ruth M. Davis, President of the Pymatuning Group, Inc., and former Assistant Secretary for Research Applications, U.S. Department of Energy; Joseph W. Duncan, Corporate Economist and Chief Statistician, Dun and Bradstreet Corporation, and former Assistant Administrator for Statistical Policy, U.S. Office of Man-

agement and Budget; Thomas J. Galvin, Dean of the School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh and former president of the American Library Association; Lawrence W. Morely, President, Teledetection International, and former Director General of the Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources; Kenneth W. Ruggles, President of Global Weather Dynamics, Inc., and former Director of Operations, Fleet Numerical Weather Central, U.S. Navy; and Joan N. Warnow, Associate Director, Center for the History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, and chairman of the Joint Committee on Archives of Science and Technology. During its deliberations, the Panel is being assisted by a Space Remote-Sensing Expert Group and a number of other authorities from both the public and private sectors. Daniel De Simone, President of the Innovation Group, Inc., and a consultant to NCLIS, serves as the project director. Mr. De Simone has been involved in major science policy programs for three U.S. Presidents and the U.S. Congress, and he served as Deputy Director of the Office of Technology Assessment from 1973 to 1981.

The Blue Ribbon Panel held its first meeting on September 12, 1983 to discuss the objectives and scheduling requirements of the Source Evaluation Board; the satellite programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); the current archiving practices of NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service and of the Earth Resources Observation Systems Data Center; and, as examples, the perspectives of two classes of users of weather- and land-sensing satellites. The meeting resulted in a series of observations and tentative suggestions for Landsat (land sensing) and Metsat (weather sensing) satellite data. The tentative findings included the following:

- The data in question are a national resource worthy of preservation for the advancement of science and other applications, and while the cost of archiving these data is not insignificant, it is extremely small relative to the investment in the space segments of the satellite remote-sensing systems.
- The Metsat and Landsat data should be treated differently from an archival standpoint.
- The government will continue to need all of the Metsat data output for its domestic programs and international arrangements. Therefore, the market for Metsat data is established and guaranteed.
- The government should continue to have the responsibility for archiving Metsat data.

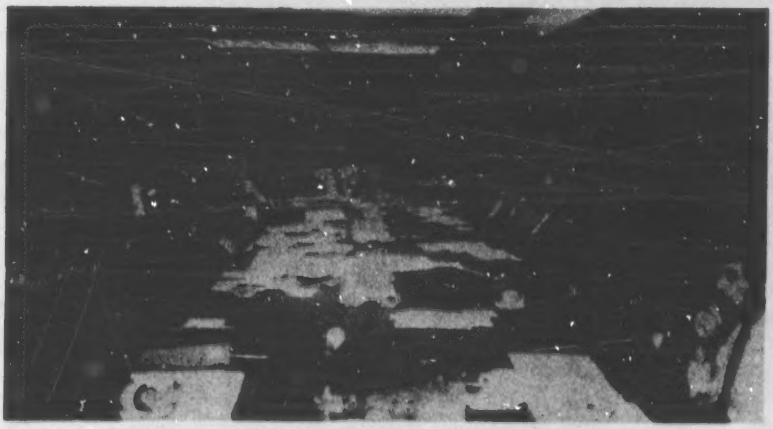
The Panel will meet again in November to review comments and prepare final recommendations. NCLIS will present the full report of the Blue Ribbon Panel to the Department of Commerce at the end of December.

Congressional staff members are attending the meetings of the Blue Ribbon Panel, and the panel's recommendations will also be transmitted to the appropriate Congressional committees for possible inclusion in legislation pertaining to the commercialization of land-sensing satellites.

Follow-up on the NCLIS Public/Private Sector Task Force Report

The report of the NCLIS Public/Private Sector Task Force, *Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services*, was published by the Commission in March 1982. During FY 1983, the Commission encouraged discussion of the report among representatives of the library/information community to help determine the implications of the principles and recommendations of the report for government and private sector activities, and for users of information services.

The Network Advisory Committee (NAC) of the Library of Congress devoted its two-day program meeting in October 1982 to a discussion of public/private sector interaction in areas related to library networking, using the NCLIS Public/Private Sector Task Force report as a core document. This topic also represented a logical continuation of earlier NAC meetings on subjects such as ownership and distribution of bibliographic data, governance for a nationwide network, and document delivery. The NAC group attempted to identify the problems and gaps in the NCLIS task force report, and it responded to specific principles and recommendations contained in the report. The group also made the following recommendations. 1) NCLIS should prepare an inventory of past and current projects that have demonstrated the effectiveness and efficiency of public



Members of the Blue Ribbon Panel at their first meeting.

and private sector interaction, identify what made these particular projects successful, and develop guidelines for promoting or funding similar projects in the future; and 2) NCLIS should review its existing reports, particularly the results of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, to identify potential projects that would promote and encourage public/private sector interaction. The Commission has agreed to undertake both of these projects. Later in the year NAC published the results of this program in a report entitled *Public/Private Sector Interactions: the Implications for Networking* (Network Planning Paper No. 8).

An October 1982 conference organized by METRONET in Minneapolis, Minnesota provided a forum for the exchange of views on the ethical implications of the issues raised by the public/private sector report. Entitled "A Question of Balance: Evolving Responsibilities in an Information Society," the two-day conference featured a keynote address by Harlan Cleveland of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute for Public Policy and a number of panel presentations on topics related to public sector/private sector interaction. Commissioners Elinor Hashim and Frances Naftalin and the NCLIS Executive Director participated in the conference.

Later in the year, the Library Council of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments sponsored a conference entitled "Public Access to Information." A panel of four—Patricia G. Schuman, President, Neal-Schuman Publishers, Inc.; Edward Clarke, Office of Management and Budget; Andrew Aines, former NCLIS Commissioner; and Peggy Miller, Attorney—moderated by Agnes Griffen, Director of the Montgomery County Department of Public Libraries, discussed the topic of public access to information primarily as it is presented in the NCLIS Public/Private Sector Task Force report.

In addition to gathering the reactions of the library/information community to the public/private sector report, the Commission actively sought comments from federal agencies on the implications of the principles and recommendations of the report for both users and providers of government information. For example, Commissioner Charles Benton and the NCLIS Executive Director met with the Public Printer to ascertain the implications of the report for the Government Printing Office. Copies of the report were distributed to senior agency officials responsible for information resources management. The National Library of Medicine used the report in its latest study on pricing of its products. The Commission also received an inquiry from the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control regarding the Public/Private Sector report. This agency reported that it had found the NCLIS task force report very useful in its work. The Survey on Cost Control staff were also interested in the savings NCLIS has achieved by improving coordination of

information dissemination activities in the federal government.

NCLIS considered doing a theoretical study to test the principles and recommendations of the task force report, but decided instead to examine existing interactions between the public and private sectors in the provision of information products and services. The questions posed by the Department of Commerce regarding the archiving of satellite data, for example, presented NCLIS with an excellent opportunity to examine a practical case of public/private sector interaction in the provision of information. In the future, the Commission's approach to following up on the recommendations of the Public/Private Sector Task Force report will be to seek opportunities to participate in projects, such as the one with the Commerce Department, that offer an actual test of public/private sector interaction in providing information.

Controlled Unclassified Nuclear Information

Another FY 1983 activity relating to the dissemination of federal information is the Commission's work with the Department of Energy on the revision of the Controlled Unclassified Nuclear Information regulations. In August 1983 the NCLIS Executive Director wrote to the Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs of the Department of Energy to offer the Commission's assistance in the matter of the proposed new restrictions on Controlled Unclassified Nuclear Information. NCLIS served as "honest broker," bringing together Department of Energy officials and representatives of the library/information community to discuss the proposed regulations.

During the year the Commission also continued to serve as an "honest broker" for senior government officials to improve the management of information resources. NCLIS continued its active participation in the Federal Information Managers group and the Association for Federal Information Resources Management.

RESOURCE SHARING AND NETWORKING

Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks

The Commission continued its efforts to encourage resource sharing as a means of improving library and information services to the nation. The Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs, cosponsored by NCLIS and the Special Libraries Association (SLA), was a major activity under this objective. (SLA is an organization of 12,000 professional librarians and information managers who serve in specialized libraries and information centers.) The task force com-

pleted its deliberations in 1982 and the Commission discussed the group's report and recommendations at its June 1983 meeting, which was held in conjunction with the SLA Annual Conference. The Commission accepted the report and commended the task force members for their achievement in clarifying the present and future roles of special libraries in networks and cooperative programs. Patricia Berger, Chief of the Library and Information Services Division, U.S. National Bureau of Standards, chaired the task force. The report, entitled "The Role of the Special Library in Networks and Cooperatives," will be available from the Special Libraries Association early in 1984.

Work with the Network Advisory Committee

The Network Advisory Committee (NAC) functions as an advisory body to the Library of Congress on library and information networking activities external to the Library. It is composed of individuals who represent both public and private sector organizations related to the library and information science field. NAC also serves as an official sounding board and forum for NCLIS, recommending actions to the Commission as appropriate. NCLIS is a member of NAC and the NCLIS Executive Director chairs its membership committee. In October 1982, NAC devoted its two-day program meeting to a discussion of public/private sector issues related to library networking, using the NCLIS Public/Private Sector Task Force report as a core document. NAC's April 1983 program meeting was on the topic of development of statewide computerized bibliographic networks. In October 1983 the group will consider the report and recommendations of the NCLIS Task Force on The Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs.

Other Work with the Library/Information Community

The Commission exchanged views on networking with the library and information community through participation in an April 1983 symposium on the future of networking sponsored by Eastern Illinois University. The NCLIS Executive Director spoke on "Networking—Where Do We Go From Here: One Individual's View From Washington, D.C." Other speakers at the symposium represented state, regional and national networks.

NCLIS assisted the cooperative effort to establish uniform standards for the library and information field through continuation of its long-standing support of the American National Standards Committee Z39. During the fiscal year, NCLIS staff commented on nine proposed standards and served on the Z39 Finance and Publicity Committees. The Commission plans to work closely with the new chairman, Sandra K. Paul, to support new Z39 activities. In addi-

tion, NCLIS will closely monitor the project of the Association of American Publishers, in cooperation with the Council on Library Resources, to develop industry-wide standards for electronic manuscripts.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

The Commission is working with the Department of Education to help implement a new national Adult Literacy Initiative announced by President Reagan on September 7. The program will focus national attention on the problem of functional illiteracy, which currently handicaps more than 23 million adult Americans. Included in the initiative are a national awareness campaign to recruit volunteers and encourage private sector funding of literacy efforts; establishment of a National Adult Literacy Project through the National Institute of Education; establishment of state and local adult literacy councils; development of a college work-study program to enable more of these students to participate in the literacy effort; and establishment of a Federal Employee Literacy Training Program to provide more literacy volunteers and make space available for tutoring. NCLIS serves as an advisor to the Department of Education in this effort to coordinate literacy programs nationwide. NCLIS also continues to serve on the Executive Committee of the Coalition for Literacy. The Coalition's 3-year media awareness campaign on the national literacy effort, in partnership with the Advertising Council, Inc., is expected to begin in the spring of 1984.

In another effort to promote literacy, NCLIS began a cooperative effort with the Department of Defense during FY 1983. This project was initiated at the suggestion of Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, the Commission's Associate Director, after a meeting she had with Edward J. (Jack) Kolb, Principal Army Technical Information Officer, to discuss possible applications of technology developed by the Department of the Army to library and information programs. The U.S. Army/NCLIS Reading Project is designed to transfer technology developed to increase reading skills in the military to library-based literacy programs. This is in accord with P.L. 96–480, an act "to promote United States technological innovation for the achievement of national economic, environmental, and social goals . . ." The Commission is working with Donald O. Egner, Technology Transfer Coordinator, U.S. Army Human Engineering Laboratory, Department of the Army. A number of reading skills improvement programs have been investigated for this project, and the final choice will be made in October 1983. Two public library demonstration sites, one urban and one rural, have been selected, and the experiment and its evaluation will take place in FY 1984.

The Commission continued to assist Mrs. Barbara Bush, wife of the Vice President and a strong supporter of literacy projects, with her visits to libraries across the country, where she encourages volunteers to participate in literacy programs. During 1983 NCLIS staff provided a two-hour briefing on U.S. libraries for Mrs. Bush at her residence.

Noting the interest of Senator Arlen Specter in literacy programs for federal prisoners, NCLIS staff met with Senator Specter's staff to brief them on what libraries are doing with prisons to promote literacy. Here a link was also forged to Mrs. Bush's work with literacy programs.

The Commission took careful note of the publication of *A Nation at Risk*, the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, and made plans for considering this report and examining the role of libraries in the educational process during FY 1984. The Department of Education is planning a series of regional seminars on Libraries in the Learning Society during 1984 to discuss the report and to define a role for libraries in implementing the recommendations of the study. Members of the Commission will participate in these seminars, which will examine the topic of library education and the relationship of different types of libraries to our educational system. Feedback from the seminars will help shape the Department's future library-related programs.

NCLIS Research Associate Christina Carr Young, Mrs. Barbara Bush, and Secretary of Education Terrel Bell at a meeting on the Department of Education's Adult Literacy Initiative.

NCLIS also advised on a Department of Education-sponsored study of the competencies needed by today's information professionals. The Commission suggested a number of innovative work settings to King Research, Inc., which is carrying out the research on this project. NCLIS professionals were also interviewed for this study. To enhance the Commission's interaction with the education community, a panel of NCLIS staff members gave a presentation about the Commission and its programs to a group of 45 advanced education degree candidates from NOVA University.

At the request of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education and the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities, NCLIS will also provide technical assistance to Congress as it reviews the Higher Education Act, Title II of which concerns libraries and information science education and research. This legislation is due to expire on September 30, 1985.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

With its assumption of the responsibility for the U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO General Information Program in June, NCLIS took on the role of official advisor to the State Department on U.S. policy relating to this program. The General Information Program (PGI) was established in 1976 to provide a focus for UNESCO's activities in scientific and technological information, documentation, libraries, and archives. PGI also works to strengthen national capabilities for handling information through the development of national information systems. The program has five main themes, relating to the promotion or development of: 1) information policies and plans; 2) methods, norms and standards for information handling; 3) information infrastructures; 4) specialized information systems; and 5) education and training of information specialists and users.

The first plenary meeting of the U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO PGI under NCLIS auspices took place on June 2. New delegates and alternates were appointed by the 22 member organizations, which represent the U.S. library and information community in all areas covered by the General Information Program. An election of officers, bureau members, and at-large members was held, and Mary Corning, Assistant Director for International Programs at the National Library of Medicine, became the new chairman.

On August 11, Miss Corning and NCLIS staff met with Daniel Philips, Director of the Communications and UNESCO Affairs Bureau, U.S. State Department, to inform him about the role of the U.S. National Committee and the expertise represented on it, and

also to learn how the Committee's efforts could be most useful to the State Department. Mr. Philips invited the Committee to provide commentary on the U.S. position for the UNESCO General Conference scheduled for November and to assist in an extensive review of total U.S. participation in UNESCO. On August 24, NCLIS staff attended the first meeting of an interagency task force selected to assist the State Department with the UNESCO evaluation. The U.S. National Committee's Bureau met September 22 to draft the group's response to the UNESCO draft program and budget for 1984–85 and to discuss the overall evaluation of U.S. participation in UNESCO.

The NCLIS Executive Director served as the United States representative to the meeting of the Intergovernmental Council for the UNESCO General Information Program held in Paris in January. The Commission also played a leadership role in a new effort to coordinate participation of the U.S. library and information community in international organizations and programs. NCLIS is serving on the steering committee of an ad hoc international coordination group originally convened under the auspices of the Council on Library Resources. To further this effort, NCLIS staff put together a summary of U.S. focal points for the principal international library and information organizations. During the year the Commission continued to expand its expertise in the area of international information issues with implications for the library and information community. At its 1983 meetings the Commission received briefings from several authorities on reciprocity and transborder data flow.

During FY 1983 the Commission continued to respond to requests from international visitors who want to visit its headquarters, consult with its staff, and use its resources. Dr. Johan G. Meijer, Head, Unit for Library and Information Research, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa, visited the office on May 17. He was particularly interested in the role of research in U.S. national libraries and the profession as a whole. Mr. Shigera Tokiwa of Dokkyo University, Tokyo, Japan, visited the office on August 3. His interests were existing U.S. library networks and public library services in the areas of community information and referral, literacy, and outreach services to specialized user groups. Mr. Leonard Mbatha, Principal, Mqhawe High School, Inanda, South Africa, also visited NCLIS headquarters in August. As an educator, he was concerned about a lack of library facilities handicapping Black education in South Africa. NCLIS staff were able to provide assistance as well as referrals to leaders in the U.S. library and information community. Another visitor to NCLIS was Pascal Sanz, Conservateur, Ministere de la Culture, Paris, who was interested in networks and library automation.

FUTURE PLANS

The Commission's major program objectives for FY 1984 will be: 1) Technology, Innovation and Productivity, 2) Access to Information, and 3) Improving Library and Information Services to Meet Changing Needs. NCLIS will continue to work with the executive and legislative branches in areas of national significance to the library and information community and to the users of library and information services. For example, the Commission will work with the Department of Education to highlight and enhance the role of libraries in education. It will examine how library and information skills contribute to excellence in education at all levels and explore ways to strengthen the relationship between educational institutions and libraries of all types. NCLIS will provide technical assistance to the Congress in the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, the Older Americans Act, the Library Services and Construction Act, and other pertinent legislation. The Commission will work closely with the entire library and information community in all its areas of concern.

The results of the 1983 technology assessment project will be evaluated in relation to the productivity of our nation. NCLIS will also examine the effects of new information technologies on special user groups, including the elderly, minorities, and rural citizens. The Commission will identify the barriers to the use of these technologies and suggest incentives to encourage their adoption wherever they can help these citizens participate more productively in society. NCLIS will also examine the impact of fees on access to information. In FY 1984, reports will be prepared which identify the needs of senior citizens and the scope of library and information services being provided to the elderly. The Commission will also be looking ahead to the needs for improving library and information science education, and for improving the ability to find and use information in the population as a whole.

III. Personnel and Administration

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COMMISSIONER CHANGES

On October 1, 1982, Elinor Hashim was confirmed as the Commission's third Chairman. Miss Hashim currently is Supervisor, Reference and Technical Services, at the Perkin-Elmer Corporation in Norwalk, Connecticut. Miss Hashim received a B.A. in Political Science from the University of Vermont and an M.S. in Library Science from Southern Connecticut State University. She was employed at the United Technologies Research Center in East Hartford from 1956 to 1968. From 1968–1971 she served as head of the reference department, Mary Cheney Library, Manchester, Connecticut. During the next four years she headed three different departments at the New Britain Public Library, New Britain, Connecticut. She became the director of the Welles-Turner Memorial Library, Glastonbury, Connecticut in 1975, moving to her present position at the Perkin-Elmer Corporation in 1981.

Miss Hashim was appointed to the Connecticut State Library Board by Governor Thomas Meskill in 1974 and reappointed by Governor Ella Grasso in 1979. She served as chairman of this group from 1976–82. She is a past president of the New England Library Association and is an active member in the American Society for Information Science, Connecticut Library Association, New England Library Association, Special Libraries Association, and American Library Association, in which she served as Connecticut Chapter Councilor from 1980–82. In 1982 she received the Connecticut Library Association's Librarian of the Year Award and the Distinguished Alumni Award from Southern Connecticut State University.

Miss Hashim was sworn in at the Connecticut State Library in Hartford on November 18, 1982 by Judge Raymond E. Baldwin,

former Governor of Connecticut, former United States Senator, and retired Chief Justice of the Connecticut State Supreme Court. Miss Hashim's term of office on the Commission is July 20, 1981 through July 19, 1986.

On December 21, the U.S. Senate confirmed the following new Commissioners. (Commissioners' terms are for five years, beginning on July 20.)

John E. Juergensmeyer, attorney, Juergensmeyer and Associates, Elgin, Illinois (1982–1987). Dr. Juergensmeyer is also Professor of Constitutional Law and Political Science at Judson College, Elgin, Illinois and has written numerous monographs and articles for legal and professional periodicals. He has served as Endowment Fund Trustee for the American Library Association and as an attorney for the Illinois Library Association and several libraries.

Byron Leeds, Vice President, Publishers Phototype, Inc., Carlstadt, New Jersey (1981–1986). Mr. Leeds is the founder of the first computer composition company to serve the needs of the publishing industry. Publishers Phototype transmits editorial data via leased lines, microwave and satellites to sites in the United States and overseas.

Jerald C. Newman, President, Chief Administrative Officer and Trustee, The Bowery Savings Bank, New York, New York (1982–1987). Mr. Newman has extensive expertise in banking, edu-

NCLIS Chairman Elinor Hashim, NCLIS Deputy Director Sarah Bishop, Former Commissioner John Lorenz, and NCLIS Executive Director Toni Carbo Bearman at the Commission's Open House in its new headquarters.

cation, management, and automation. He has more than 30 years experience in computer and microfilm technology and automated systems.

Julia Li Wu, Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles, California (1982–1987). Mrs. Wu was coordinator, Indochinese Refugee Children's Assistance Program, Los Angeles City School District. She is the author of several library-related publications and an active member of many professional library associations. Mrs. Wu was a member of NCLIS from 1973–1978, and served as a member of the NCLIS Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities from 1980–82.

The five new Commissioners replaced the following persons whose terms expired during 1981 and 1982: Robert W. Burns, Jr., Joan H. Gross, Clara S. Jones, Frances H. Naftalin, and Horace E. Tate. During FY 1983, the terms of Commissioners Bessie B. Moore, Francis Keppel, and Philip A. Sprague expired.

On May 15, NCLIS Vice-Chairman Bessie B. Moore received an honorary PhD degree in library science from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock for her leadership in establishing libraries in Arkansas and for promoting economic education in the public schools.

STAFF CHANGES

After eight years as NCLIS Deputy Director, Douglas S. Price resigned effective April 15, 1983 to begin his own consulting service. He was presented with a certificate of appreciation from the Commissioners and staff.

Sarah G. Bishop was appointed Deputy Director effective June 9. Dr. Bishop began working for the Commission in February 1982, serving as Management Analyst in the area of federal policy development, legislation, and program management. Prior to her work with NCLIS, Dr. Bishop served as Special Assistant for Management Planning and Policy Analysis to the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, and as Program Officer for Library Education and Research and Demonstration Projects in the Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies, U.S. Department of Education.

In November 1982 Jane D. Thomas, formerly a part time employee at NCLIS, was hired as Executive Secretary.

Two information specialists from IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center served as NCLIS Adjunct Research Associates during FY 1983. Kathleen McCormick worked at NCLIS headquarters from January through June 1983, and Polly Guynup began a

NCLIS Chairman Elinor Hashim cuts the cake at the March 17 NCLIS Open House. (NCLIS staff members Barbara Whiteleather and Sarah Bishop are in background right.)

six-month tour of duty in July 1983. (The NCLIS partnership with IBM is discussed in Section II.)

Gerald J. Sophar, NCLIS Administrator for Federal/Local Community Information Programs, who is on loan to the Commission from the National Agricultural Library, was awarded a Certificate of Merit by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for his achievements in bringing improved library and information services to rural America.

INTERNAL OPERATIONS

In February 1983, the Commission moved from its original headquarters on K Street to a federal office building in Southwest Washington, D.C. The move provides some additional space and has saved the Commission considerable money in rent during this fiscal year. Before the move, NCLIS was able to retire more than 100 boxes of files to the Records Center of the National Archives.

Office automation needs were thoroughly examined during the year, and a comprehensive office automation system was selected. The system will be installed early in FY 1984 and will enable NCLIS to improve intra-office communication, participate more easily in electronic mail and conferencing systems, and significantly improve the productivity of its staff.

Appendices

Appendix I

Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970
As amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 905, May 3, 1973

An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act". National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate; Advice to President and Congress.

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the Studies, surveys, etc.

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means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries;

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

Report to President and Congress.

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

Contract authority.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Hearings.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly.

Terms of office.

One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

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(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

Compensation, travel expenses.

84 STAT. 442

35 F.R. 6247.

83 Stat. 190.

(c)(1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

Professional and technical personnel, appointment.

80 Stat. 378.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.
June 29, House agreed to conference report.
July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

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Appendix II
NCLIS Publications

Publications listed in this appendix with Stock Numbers are available from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Publications listed with ED Numbers are available from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. Many are available from both. For documents with neither GPO or ERIC Numbers nor an identified publisher, inquire at the Commission offices about availability.

The National Program

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action. 1975. 106 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00086-5-ED 107 312)

The Program document. Provides the long-range planning framework for developing library and information policy.

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, A Summary. October 1977. 14 pp. (ED 167 128)

Summarizes the program document.

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, An Overview. September 1978.

Brochure highlights the program document.

Reports (listed in reverse chronological order)

1983 *Report of the Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities.* 106 pp. August 1983 (Stock Number 052-003-00927-7)

Presents the findings and recommendations of a two-year study on library and information services, resources, and programs for minority groups.

1983 *Final Report to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science from the Community Information and Referral Services Task Force.* 24 pp. July 1983. (Stock number 052-0003-00928-5)

Report and recommendations of a task force charged with defining the appropriate role for public libraries in the provision of community information and referral services.

1982 Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities. *Hearings Held at the American Library Association Annual Conference, San Francisco, California, 1981.* November 1982. 90 pp.

Testimony of 22 persons who participated in hearings on library and information services to cultural minorities.

1982 *Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services, prepared by the NCLIS Public Sector/Private Sector Task Force.* February 1982. 88 pp. (Stock Number 052-033-00866-1)

Presents the results of a two-year study of the interactions between government and private sector information activities. Gives seven principles for guiding interaction between the public and private sectors and 27 recommendations for implementing these principles.

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1980 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, *The Final Report—Information for the 1980's.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, November 1980, 808 pp. (Government Printing Office, Stock Number: 052-003-00764-9)

1980 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, *The Final Report—Summary.* Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, March 1980. 101 pp. (ED 187 347).

A complete list of White House Conference Publications and Media appears in the NCLIS Annual Reports for 1979–80, 1980–81 and 1981–82.

1979 *A Comparative Evaluation of Alternative Systems for the Provision of Effective Access to Periodical Literature,* by Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts. October 1979. (Stock Number 052-003-00715-1—ED 184 576)

Hypothesizes three system approaches to a national periodicals system, and analyzes the strength and weaknesses of each in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

1979 *Problems in Bibliographic Access to Non-Print Materials: Project Media Base: Final Report.* A project of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology. October 1979. 86 pp (Stock Number 052-003-00714-2—ED 185 968)

Examines efforts toward automated bibliographic control of audiovisual resources in a network context and presents some requirements for the future.

1978 *Government Publications: Their Role in the National Program for Library and Information Services,* by Bernard M. Fry. December 1978. 128 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00648-1)

Reviews current availability and accessibility of local, state and Federal Government publications. Discusses proposals for improvements, including a National Center for government publications.

1978 *The Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program in the National Program. September 1978. 91 pp. (Stock Number 052-0030622-7—ED 168 599)

Reviews school library participation in networking nationwide, its benefits and the problems hindering development. Recommendations are addressed to specific groups.

1978 *The Role of the Library of Congress in the Evolving National Network.* Final report of a study conducted by Lawrence F. Buckland and William L. Basinski of Inforonics, Inc., Commissioned by the Library of Congress' National Network Development Office and funded by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. 1978. 141 pp. (Stock Number 030-000-00102-8—ED 180 476)

Describes a proposed role for the Library of Congress as a national bibliographic resource based on analysis of results of a survey of twenty-three libraries and network organizations.

1978 *American National Standards Committee Z39: Recommended Future Directions.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on American National Standards Committee Z39, Activities and Future Direction. February 1978. 63 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00518-2)

Reviews the activities of Committee Z39. Recommends modifying its scope and activities to reflect the broader field of information transfer and administrative changes that would help accomplish this goal.

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1977 *A Computer Network Protocol for Library and Information Science Applications.* Prepared by the NCLIS/National Bureau of Standards Task Force on Computer Network Protocols. December 1977. 90 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00601-4—ED 166 463)

Describes a proposed computer-to-computer protocol for electronic communication of digital information over a nationwide library bibliographic network, thereby clearing away a major technical roadblock which impeded establishment of a coherent network.

1977 *Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism,* by King Research, Inc. A Report on studies, jointly funded by NCLIS, the National Science Foundation, and the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. October 1977. 251 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00443-7)

Presents the results of a study of the amount of photocopying of library materials by library staff in the United States libraries. Analyzes the implications of the new Copyright Law from the perspectives of libraries and publishers, and describes alternative payment mechanisms.

1977 *Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism, A Summary.* October 1977. 13 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00498-4—ED 149 772)

Summarizes the results of the King Research Study.

1977 *Effective Access to the Periodical Literature: A National Program.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on a National Periodicals System. April 1977. 92 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00353-8—ED 148 342)

Proposed a plan for a national periodicals system and the creation of a National Periodicals Center. The Library of Congress is recommended as the organization for developing, managing and operating the Center.

1977 *National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975: Resources Needed for Public and Academic Libraries and Public School Library/Media Centers.* A study submitted by Boyd Ladd, consultant. March 1977. 277 pp. (Stock Number 052-003-00328-7—ED 139 381)

Juxtaposes two sets of data: "Indicators of Needs" for resources of measurable kinds in each of three categories of libraries (public, public school, and academic) and reports from these categories of libraries on their resources.

1977 *Improving State Aid to Public Libraries.* Report prepared for the Urban Libraries Council by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. Published by NCLIS. February 1977. 65 pp. Appendices (Stock Number 052-003-00325-2—ED 138 253)

Argues that public library development should be considered an integral part of the states' mandate to provide public education. Documents the inadequacies of state-aid systems for public libraries and suggests a strategy for improvement.

1976 *Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries.* Study prepared by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. December 1976. 118 pp. Appendix (Stock Number 052-003-00327-9—ED 138 252)

Presents results of an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Federal funding of public libraries and proposes the general design of a revised system.

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1976 *Elements of Information Resources Policy: Library and Other Information Services* by Anthony G. Oettinger. January 1976. (ED 118 067)

Examines relationships among information providers and their clients in order to determine the economic, institutional, and technological factors that are key in deciding how people get the information they need.

1976 *National Information Policy.* Report to the President of the United States submitted by the staff of the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy. Published by NCLIS. 1976. 233 pp. (Stock Number 052-083-00296-5)

Discusses the need for a national information policy created by continuing advances in computer and communications technology. Describes the major policy issues and recommends the coordination of information policy formulation within the Executive Branch.

1974 *Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program.* Final Report submitted by Vernon E. Palmour, Marcia C. Bellassai, and Nancy K. Roderer. Westat, Inc. August 1974. 267 pp. (Stock Number 5203-00061—ED 905 914)

Describes a structure for allowing the organization of existing resource centers and bibliographic centers into a nationwide program for improved interlibrary loan services.

1974 *Library and Information Service Needs of the Nation. Proceedings of a Conference on the Needs of Occupational, Ethnic, and Other Groups in the United States.* Edited by Carlos A. Cuadra and Marcia J. Bates. August 1974. (Stock Number 5203-00033—ED 101 716)

Proceedings and papers presented at the NCLIS User Conference, University of Denver, May 24–25, 1973. Also included: "Information and Society," by Edwin Parker, pp. 9–50, and "Speculations on the Sociocultural Context of Public Information Provision in the Seventies and Beyond," by Marcia J. Bates, pp. 51–76.

1974 *Continuing Library and Information Science Education.* Final report submitted by Elizabeth W. Stone. May 1974. Various paging (Stock Number 5203-00045—ED 100312)

Describes results of a study of the continuing education needs of library and information science personnel. Recommends the creation of the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE).

1974 *Alternatives for Financing the Public Library.* Study submitted by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. May 1974. 20 pp. (Stock Number 5203-00044—ED 100 303)

Examines and evaluates the present pattern of public library financing and suggests alternatives to provide more adequate funding.

1973 *An Inquiry Into the Patterns Among the States for Funding Public Library Services* by Larry G. Young and Others. Public Administration Service, Washington, D.C. (ED 075 031)

This study endeavors to develop a systematic method for collecting useful data on income sources for the over 7,000 public libraries and library systems throughout the country.

1973 *A Feasibility Study of Centralized and Regionalized Interlibrary Loan Centers* by Rolland E. Stevens. April 1973. Association of Research Libraries (ARL). (ED 076 206)

Recommends establishment of a network to be funded by the Federal Government of regional bibliographic centers, resource centers and back-up

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centers centrally planned, but with a decentralized service program. Methodology and an outline for a cost study are included.

1973 *Preliminary Investigation of Present and Potential Library and Information Service Needs* by Charles P. Bourne and Others. February 1973. (ED 073 786)
The primary objectives of this project were (1) to identify population groups with information needs that differ from the needs of the general population and to define these needs, and (2) to formulate tentative specifications for post-1975 library services.

1973 *Information and Society* by Edwin B. Parker. March 1973. (ED 073 776)
Deals in turn with economic trends, technology trends, and social trends, as each is likely to influence information needs. Some suggestions for meeting the needs indicated by these trends.

Annual Reports

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Annual Report to the President and the Congress

1971–1972	(ED 071 769)	Annual Report 1980–81
1972–1973	(ED 088 505)	Annual Report 1981–82
1973–1974	(ED 110 019)	Annual Report 1982–83
1974–1975	(ED 119 676)	
1975–1976	(ED 140 799)	
1976–1977	(ED 167 127)	
1977–1978	(ED 191 425)	
1978–1979		
1979–1980	(ED 212 285)	

The Related Papers

Relationship and Involvement of the State Library Agencies with the National Program Proposed by NCLIS—Alphonse F. Trezza, Director, Illinois State Library, November 1974. (ED 100 387)

Role of the Public Library in the National Program—Allie Beth Martin, Director, Tulsa city/County Library System, October 1974. (ED 100 388)

The Relationship and Involvement of the Special Library with the National Program—Edward G. Strable, Manager, Information Services, J. Walter Thompson Company—Chicago, November 1974. (ED 100 389)

The Independent Research Library—William S. Budington, Executive Director and Librarian, The John Crerar Library, October 1974. (ED 100 390)

The Information Service Environment Relationships and Priorities—Paul G. Zurkowski, President, Information Industry Association, November 1974. (ED 100 391)

Manpower and Educational Programs for Management, Research and Professional Growth in Library and Information Services—Robert S. Taylor, Dean, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, October 1974. (ED 100 392)

School Library Media Programs and the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard M. Franckowiak, School Library Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, November 1974. (ED 100 393)

National Program of Library and Information Services of NCLIS: Implication for College and Community College Libraries—Beverly P. Lynch, Executive Secretary, Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 394)

The National Library Network, Its Economic Rationale and Funding—Robert M. Hayes, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, December 1974. (ED 114 098)

Intellectual Freedom and Privacy: Comments on a National Program for Library and Information Services—R. Kathleen Molz, formerly Chairman, Intellectual Freedom Committee, American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 395)

International Library and Information Service Developments as They Relate to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science—Foster E. Mohrhardt, former President, Association of Research Libraries and American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 396)

An Economic Profile of the U.S. Book Industry—Curtis G. Benjamin, Consultant, McGraw Hill, Inc., November 1974. (ED 114 009)

The Role of the Information Center in the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Programs for the Improvement of National Information Services—Herman M. Weisman, Manager, Information Services, National Bureau of Standards, November 1974. (ED 100 397)

The Relationship of the Government and the Private Sector in the Proposed National Program—David Carvey, Vice President, Disclosure, Inc., November 1974. (ED 114 100)

The Governance of Library Networks—a Proposal for New Federal Legislation—John Bystrom, Professor of Communications, University of Hawaii.

The Future of Federal Categorical Library Programs—Robert Frase, Consulting Economist, March 1975. (ED 114 101)

Availability and Accessibility of Government Publications in the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard Fry, Dean, Graduate Library School, Indiana University. See REPORTS, 1978)

Quantitative Data Required to Support and Implement a National Program for Library and Information Services—Theodore Samore, School of Library Science, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Urban Information Centers and their Interface with the National Program for Library and Information Services—Jane E. Stevens, Library Science Department, Queens College, May 1975. (ED 114 102)

The Role of Not-for-Profit Discipline-Oriented Information Accessing Services in a National Program for Library and Information Services—Fred A. Tate, Assistant Director for Planning and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service, December 1975.

The Impact of Machine-Readable Data Bases on Library and Information Services—Martha Williams, Director, Information Retrieval Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 1975. (ED 114 103)

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The Role of the United States Book Exchange in the Nationwide Library and Information Services Network—Alice Dulany Ball, Executive Director, The United States Book Exchange, Inc., May 1975. (ED 114 104)

Regional Hearings

Midwest Regional Hearings, Chicago, Illinois, September 27, 1972
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 068 143)
- Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 068 144)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 547)
- See also *In Our Opinion*, Illinois State Library) (ED 114 047)

Far West Regional Hearing, San Francisco, California, November 29, 1972
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 545)
- Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 077 546)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 547)

Southwest Regional Hearing, Atlanta, Georgia, March 7, 1973
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 548)
- Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 077 549)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 550)

Northeast Regional Hearing, Boston, Massachusetts, October 3, 1973
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 088 451)
- Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 088 452)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 088 453)
- See also *Yankee Comments*; New England Library Board (ED 112 947)

Southwest Regional Hearing, San Antonio, Texas, April 24, 1974
- Oral and Written Testimony (ED 092 129)

Mountain Plains Regional Hearing, Denver, Colorado, September 18, 1974
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 100 342)
- Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 100 343)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 100 344)

Mid-Atlantic States Regional Hearing, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1975
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 111 362)
- Volume II: Written Testimony (ED 111 363)
- Volume III: Transcribed Testimony (ED 111 364)

National Advisory Commission on Libraries

Libraries at Large, Douglas M. Knight and E. Shepley Nourse, R.R. Bowker, Company, New York, 1969.

Library Services for the Nation's Needs: Toward Fulfillment of a National Policy. Final Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. (ED 020 446)

Appendix III

Projects of NCLIS

Title: Panel on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data

Panel Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Richard C. Atkinson (Chairman)	Chancellor, University of California at San Diego and former Director, National Science Foundation.
William O. Baker	Former Chairman of the Board of Bell Telephone Laboratories, and former NCLIS Member.
Emilio Q. Daddario (Vice Chairman)	Attorney, Wilkes, Artis, Hedrick and Lane; former Member, U.S. House of Representatives and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development.
Edward E. David, Jr.	President, Exxon Research and Engineering Company, and former Science Advisor to the President of the United States.
Ruth M. Davis	President, Pymatuning Group, Inc., and former Assistant Secretary for Research Applications, U.S. Department of Energy.
Joseph W. Duncan	Corporate Economist and Chief Statistician, Dun and Bradstreet Corporation, and former Assistant Administrator for Statistical Policy, U.S. Office of Management and Budget.
Thomas J. Galvin	Dean, School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh and former President of the American Library Association.
Lawrence W. Morley	President, Teledetection International, and former Director General of the Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.
Kenneth W. Ruggles	President, Global Weather Dynamics, Inc., and former Director of Operations, Fleet Numerical Weather Central, U.S. Navy.
Joan N. Wernow	Associate Director, Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Archives of Science and Technology.

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NCLIS Committee for the Satellite Data Archiving Project

Francis Keppel, *Chairman*
Carlos A. Cuadra
Jerald C. Newman
Toni Carbo Bearman, *Executive Director (ex officio)*

Project Director

Daniel De Simone, President,
Innovation Group, Inc.,
Consultant to the Commission

Administrative Assistant

Dorothy S. Burgess

Title: Task Force on Community Information and Referral Services

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Carolyn Anthony	Chief, Community Information Service, Baltimore County Public Library, Towson, Maryland
Thomas Childers	Professor, Library Science, School of Library and Information Science, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Jean E. Coleman	Director, Office for Library Outreach Services, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois (Liaison to Community Information and Referral Services Task Force from Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities)
Kay Collins	Consultant, Denver, Colorado
Robert Croneberger (Chairman)	Director, Memphis-Shelby County Public Library and Information Center, Memphis, Tennessee
Kenneth E. Dowlin	Director, Pikes Peak Regional Library District, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Corazon E. Doyle	Executive Director, Community Information and Referral Services, Phoenix, Arizona
Hardy Franklin	Director, D.C. Public Library, Washington, D.C.
Thomas D. Harnish	Manager, Home Delivery of Library Services Research Program, OCLC, Inc., Columbus, Ohio
Norman Maas	Chief, The Information Place (TIP), Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan
Gerald J. Sophar*	Administrator for Federal/Local Community Information Programs, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D.C.

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Official Observer:

Jean E. Coleman	Director, Office for Library Outreach Services, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois

Commissioners:

Charles Benton
Carlos A. Cuadra

Staff:

Mary Alice Hedge Reznetar
Christina Carr Young (Staff Liaison)

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*On Loan From the National Agricultural Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Title: Task Force on the Role of the Special Library in Nationwide Networks and Cooperative Programs

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Mark H. Baer	Director of Libraries, Hewlett-Packard Company, Palo Alto, California
Patricia W. Berger (Chairman)	Chief, Library and Information Services Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
James B. Dodd	Head, Users Services Division, Georgia Institute of Technology, Price Gilbert Memorial Library, Atlanta, Georgia
Robert W. Gibson, Jr.	Head, Library Department, General Motors Research Laboratories, Warren, Michigan
Glyn T. Evans	Director, Library Services, SUNY—Central Administration, Albany, New York
Margaret H. Graham	Manager, Research and Engineering Information Services, Exxon Research and Engineering Company, Linden, New Jersey
Sara I. Hill	Director, Oklahoma University-Tulsa Medical Center Library, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Mary Lou Kovacic	Supervisor, Technical Communications Center, 3M, St. Paul, Minnesota
M. Bruce Maxian (Vice Chairman)	Assistant Professor of Library Science, Graduate Library School, Long Island University, Greenvale, New York
Barbara M. Robinson	Director, Metropolitan Washington Library Council, Washington, D.C.
Betty Taylor	Professor of Law and Director, University of Florida Legal Information Center, Gainesville, Florida
James K. Webster	Director, Science and Engineering Library, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York

Commissioners:

Helmut Alpers
Charles Benton

NCLIS Staff:

Douglas S. Price (Staff Liaison)
Toni Carbo Bearman

Special Libraries Association Staff:

David R. Bender, Executive Director

Title: Task Force on Library and Information Services to Cultural Minorities

Task Force Members:

Name	Title/Organization
Pepe J. Barron	Executive Director, El Congreso Nacional De Asuntos Colegiales, Washington, D.C.
Henry C. Chang	Director and Territorial Librarian, Bureau of Libraries, Museums and Archeological Services, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands
David Cohen	Professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Studies, Queens College of the City University of New York, Flushing, New York
Jean E. Coleman	Director, Office for Library Outreach Services, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois
Marjorie N. Farmer	Executive Director, Reading and English Division, Curriculum Office, School District of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Eleanor Hinton Hoytt	Assistant Professor, School of Library and Information Studies, Atlanta, Georgia
Jean Blackwell Hutson	Assistant Director, Collection Management and Development: Black Studies, The New York Public Library, New York, New York
E.J. Josey (Chairman)	Chief, Bureau of Specialist Library Services, New York State Education Department, Albany, New York
Lawrence E. Koziarz	Director, Ethnic Heritage Studies Program, U.S. Education Department, Washington, D.C.
Lillian Lopez	Coordinator, The New York Public Library, Fordham Library Center, Bronx, New York
Virginia H. Mathews	Vice President, Library Professional Publications, The Shoe String Press, Hamden, Connecticut
Thomas C. Phelps	Assistant Director, Division of Public Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C.

Elizabeth Martinez Smith	County Librarian, Orange County Public Library, Orange, California
Jesse Carney Smith	University Librarian, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Lotsee Patterson Smith	Associate Professor, Texas Woman's University, School of Library Science, Denton, Texas
Julia Li Wu	Director, Indochinese Children's Assistance Program, Los Angeles School District, Los Angeles, California (former NCLIS Commissioner, 1973–78, reappointed and confirmed 1983)

Commissioners:

Charles Benton

Staff:

Christina Carr Young (Staff Liaison)
Mary Alice Hedge Reesetar

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Appendix IV

Former Commission Members

Frederick Burkhardt, (Chairman Emeritus) Former President, American Council of Learned Societies, New York, New York (1971–1979)

Andrew A. Aines, Former Director, Office of Scientific and Technical Information, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. (1971–1976), Acting NCLIS Executive Director, July 1980–November 15, 1980 (serves as official senior advisor to the Commission)

William O. Baker, Former Chairman, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey (1971–1975)

Joseph Becker, President, Becker and Hayes, Inc., Santa Monica, California (1971–1979)

Robert W Burns, Jr., Assistant Director of Libraries for Research Services, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado (1978–1981)

Daniel W. Casey, Businessman, Syracuse, New York (1973–1978)

Harold Crotty, Former President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Detroit, Michigan (1971–Resigned, 1972)

Leslie W. Dunlap, Former Dean, Library Administration, The University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa (1971–1975)

Martin Goland, President, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas (1971–1977)

Joan H. Gross, Assistant for Public Affairs, New York City Department of Housing, Preservation and Development, New York, New York (1978–1982)

Clara Stanton Jones, Former Director, Detroit Public Library and Former President, American Library Association, Oakland, California (1978–1982)

John Kemeny, Former President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire (1971–1973)

Marian P. Leith, Former Assistant Director and Former Program Director, State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina (1975–1980)

Louis A. Lerner, Former Ambassador to Norway, and Publisher, Lerner Home Newspapers, Chicago, Illinois (1971–1977)

John G. Lorenz, Former Deputy Librarian of Congress (Served for Dr. Mumford (1971–1975))

L. Quincy Mumford,[1] Former Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C. (1971–1975)

Frances H. Naftalin, President, Minneapolis Public Library Board, Minneapolis, Minnesota (1978–1982)

Ralph A. Renick, Vice President/News Director, WTVJ News, Miami, Florida (1976–1977)

Catherine D. Scott, Former Librarian, Air and Space Museum, Washington, D.C., Presently Chief Librarian, Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (1971–1976)

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[1]Public Law 91–345 designated the Librarian of Congress as a permanent Member of the Commission.

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Horace E. Tate, Former Executive Director, Georgia Association of Educators, and State Senator, Atlanta, Georgia (1978–1981)

John E. Velde, Jr., Businessman, Hollywood, California (1971–1979)

Julia Li Wu, Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles, California (1973–1978) (Renominated 1982)

Mildred E. Younger, Member, Board of Directors, Los Angeles Library Association, Los Angeles, California (1975–1980)

Alfred R. Zipf, Former Executive Vice President, Bank of America, San Francisco, California (1971–1973)

Appendix V

Fiscal Statement-Fiscal Year 1983

Appropriation	$674,000
Total	$674,000
Expenditures	
Compensation for Personnel	
Staff	$345,904
Commission Members	33,779
Benefits	$ 36,954
Subtotal	$416,637
Operating Expenses	
Office Rental, Utilities and Communications	$ 49,728
Equipment, Furniture and Furnishings	40,922
Printing and Reproduction	2,670
Government Services	10,080
Planning, Policy, and Management Evaluations and Studies	40,413
Supplies and Miscellaneous	48,801
Travel and Per Diem	64,252
Subtotal	$673,503
Returned to U.S. Treasury	$ 497
Total	$674,000

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